



## IMAGE PROCESSING APPARATUS, IMAGE PROCESSING METHOD, STORAGE MEDIUM, AND PROGRAM

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### 5 Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a technique of transferring an image to a computer from a digital camera or ~~another~~ another apparatus, for storing the image, and printing ~~the image~~ or E-mailing e-mailing the image.

#### Related Background Art

10 In recent years, with the spread of [[a]] digital cameras, it has become easy to photograph a large amount of images ~~have easily been photographed, taken and stored and to store the images~~ in a personal computer (PC), and to print [[ed]] them by oneself, or to attach [[ed]] them to an E-mail e-mail and mail [[ed]] them. ~~This can easily be performed.~~

15 ~~With this way of use~~ Accordingly, a large number of pieces of image management software have been brought on sale, by which the image can be managed with ~~the~~ a PC, printed and attached to ~~the E-mail~~ an e-mail.

A representative example of the image management software is shown in FIG. 1. In this manner, when a folder containing an image to be displayed is  
20 selected from section 1, ~~and~~ an image file in the folder is displayed in a ~~thumb-nail~~ thumbnail form (an image obtained by reducing in size and displaying the original image) in [[a]] section 2, so that a user can easily see a large number of images at once. In this case, when a certain ~~thumb-nail~~ thumbnail image is selected and double-clicked in a section 3, the image can be enlarged and displayed in a separate  
25 window. Moreover, when a certain ~~thumb-nail~~ thumbnail is selected and printing is designated, the printing of the image can be executed. Furthermore, when a certain thumb nail is selected and “~~E-mailing~~ e-mailing” is designated, mail software is started and the image file is automatically attached to an ~~E-mail~~ e-mail.

FIG. 2 shows an example of a printing designation window.

30 A plurality of thumb nails are selected and “print...” is selected from a menu or the like. Then, the window of FIG. 2 appears. Here, selected ~~thumb-nail~~ thumbnail images 207 are arranged and displayed. A horizontal number of frames x a vertical number of frames of images arranged in a sheet can be designated with frame number designations 201, 202. When the selected images are arranged in

more than one sheet, the images can be ~~confirmed~~ checked for confirmation that they are the desired ones by pressing a former page button 204 or a next page button 205. Subsequently, when a print button is pushed, the images are printed according to the layout with a printer.

5           With the display of the ~~thumb-nail~~ thumbnail form, many images can preferably be seen at a glance, but each image size is small. Therefore, some image management software has a "slide show" function with which a plurality of selected ~~thumb-nail~~ thumbnail images are fully displayed over a screen and can continuously be seen. A first image of the selected images is displayed all over the  
10       screen, and the display is changed to the next image display by clicking a mouse or pressing ~~some~~ an appropriate key. When this is repeated, the selected images can successively be displayed and seen all over the screen. In this case, the display can be returned to the previous image display by pressing an arrow key "←" or a specific key.

15           Many images are photographed with a digital camera, stored in the PC, and displayed in a list in the ~~thumb-nail~~ thumbnail form with the image management software. These images include an image out of focus, an image photographed with manual vibration, repeatedly photographed images of a similar scene or the same object, and the like.

20           In general, in consideration of a PC screen size, the ~~thumb-nail~~ thumbnail is prepared and displayed in a size of about 80 x 60 dots, or 160 x 120 dots at most. In this size of display, it is very difficult to distinguish ~~the~~ an image ~~that is~~ out of focus, ~~the~~ an image ~~with~~ that was made during manual vibration, or the like. Moreover, it is also difficult to select a supposedly best ~~photographed~~ photograph  
25       from ~~the~~ among several repeatedly taken ~~photographs~~ of the similar scene or the same object.

          The user wants to print, e-mail or otherwise send a favorite photograph to an acquaintance, but as described above it is difficult to find the photograph from many images in the list display with such ~~thumb-nail~~ thumbnail size. Therefore,  
30       the user double-clicks the ~~thumb-nails~~ thumbnails one by one, enlarges and displays each image in a separate window and confirms whether the image is good or bad, or reproduces the images with the aforementioned slide show function to successively check the images. In this case, the user performs an operation of memorizing the favorite image, one returning to the ~~thumb-nail~~ thumbnail display  
35       screen, and re-selecting only the favorite image from the screen to print the image or attach the image to the ~~E-mail~~ e-mail.

As described above, finally the image is to be printed or attached to the ~~E-mail~~ e-mail. However, an operation of checking and selecting the image is not correlated with an operation of printing a result or attaching the result to the ~~E-mail~~ e-mail, and this is inconvenient in the user's operation.

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## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of the present invention is to solve ~~all or at least one~~ or more of the aforementioned problems.

Moreover, an object of the present invention is to provide an image  
10 processing apparatus, image processing method, storage medium, and program which solves the aforementioned disadvantages, can securely or easily judge whether an image is good or band, and can selectively process only the good image.

To achieve these objects, according to the present invention there is  
15 provided ~~an image processing apparatus comprising:~~

~~—— fetching means for fetching in a reduced image from a storage medium in which a stored image and the reduced image corresponding to the stored image are stored;~~

~~—— first display control means for displaying the reduced image fetched by the  
20 fetching means in a display;~~

~~—— indication means for indicating the reduced image to be subjected to a specific image processing from the reduced image displayed in the display;~~

~~—— second display control means for displaying an image in a size larger than a size of the reduced image indicated by the indication means; and~~

~~—— execution means for executing the specific image processing on the stored image after the second display control means displays the image in the size larger than the size of the reduced image.~~  
25 an image processing apparatus that comprises a capturing unit adapted to capture a reduction image from a storage medium storing storage images, the reduction images respectively corresponding to the storage  
30 images. Also provided are a first display control unit that causes a display device to display the reduction images captured by the capturing unit, and a first selection indication unit that selects and indicates those reduction images which are to be subjected to a specific image process, from the reduction images displayed on the display device. A second display control unit causes sequentially display of a  
35 larger size image for each of the reduction images indicated the first selection indication unit, and an execution indication unit selects and indicates which of the

storage images are to be subjected to the specific image process, by selecting a corresponding larger size image sequentially displayed by the second display control unit. A specifying unit specifies as a group, as a target of the specific image process, the storage images corresponding to the larger size images indicated  
5 by the execution indication unit, upon completion of the display by the second display control unit, and the second display control unit performs a slide show display.

Furthermore, in addition to the aforementioned constitution, in the image processing apparatus, the second display control means preferably displays the  
10 stored image corresponding to the reduced image indicated by the indication means.

Additionally, an object of the present invention is to confirm the image by the display of the second display control means without requiring an intricate operation.

15 To achieve the object, in addition to the aforementioned constitution, in the image processing apparatus, an indicator for changing the image to be displayed in the display is displayed.

Moreover, in another aspect, the invention is directed to addition to the  
~~aforementioned constitution, the image processing apparatus further comprises~~  
20 ~~display changeover means for successively automatically changing the image to be~~  
~~displayed in the display~~ an image processing apparatus that comprises a capturing  
unit adapted to capture a reduction image stored in a storage medium, a display  
control unit that causes a display device to switch-display images each larger than  
the corresponding reduction image captured by the capturing unit, and a registering  
25 unit that registers, from among a series of image switch-displayed by the display  
control unit, the image indicated by a user as a target of a specific process.

Furthermore, an object of the present invention is to smoothly shift to a specific image processing with respect to an image judged to be appropriate for the specific image processing.

30 To achieve the object, in addition to the aforementioned constitution, the image processing apparatus further comprises execution instruction means for instructing the specific image processing to be actually performed in the image displayed in the display by the second display control means.

In this case, the execution means executes the specific image processing on  
35 the image for which the execution is instructed by the execution instruction means.

In another aspect, the invention is an image processing apparatus that

comprises a capturing unit that captures images stored in a storage medium, a display control unit that controls so that the captured images are displayed entirely on a display device, and a registering unit that registers, from among a series of images switch-displayed by the display control unit, the image indicated by a user as a target of a specific process.

Further objects and characteristics of the present invention will be apparent upon reading the following description of an embodiment with reference to the drawings.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 shows an example of a display screen of a ~~thumb-nail~~ thumbnail of image management software.

FIG. 2 shows an example of a print window.

FIG. 3 shows an example of a slide show window.

FIG. 4 shows an example of a printing designation button, and ~~E-mail~~ of an e-mail designation button.

FIG. 5 shows a management list of selected images.

FIG. 6 shows a procedure for starting a slide show reproduction screen.

FIG. 7 shows a processing procedure for a pushed "next" button.

FIG. 8 shows a processing procedure for a pushed "back" button.

FIG. 9 shows a processing procedure for a pushed printing designation button.

FIG. 10 shows a processing procedure for a pushed ~~E-mail~~ e-mail button.

FIG. 11 shows a procedure until a print window is started.

FIG. 12 shows a procedure until ~~E-mail~~ e-mail software is started.

FIG. 13 shows an example of a digital camera.

FIG. 14 shows an example of connection of a computer and camera.

FIG. 15 shows a system constitution example in a preferred embodiment.

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS (First Embodiment)

FIG. 14 shows a constitution example of a personal computer system as a platform on which the present invention is carried out. In FIG. 14, reference numeral 301 denotes a computer system main body, 302 denotes a display for displaying data, 303 denotes a mouse as a typical pointing device, 304 denotes a

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mouse button, and 305 denotes a keyboard. A digital camera 310 is connected to the computer system main body via communication cables such as RS-232C and USB types.

FIG. 15 is a diagram showing a constitution of an image data management system including software and hardware. In FIG. 15, reference numeral 509 denotes hardware, 505 denotes an operating system (OS) operating on the hardware 509, and 504 denotes application software operating on the OS 505. Additionally, ~~among blocks constituting components of the hardware 509 and OS 505, a block which is of course included as a constituting factor but is~~ that are not directly necessary for describing ~~[[an]]~~ the present embodiment of the present invention is not shown. Examples of ~~the not-shown~~ such blocks include hardware such as the CPU and memory, a memory management system as the OS, and the like. In FIG. 15, reference numeral 515 denotes a hard disk for physically storing a file and data. A file system 508 constituting the OS has a function for allowing the application software to input/output the file ~~without noticing~~ regardless of the particular hardware. A disk IO interface 514 is disposed such that the file system 508 performs reading/writing of the hard disk 515. A drawing management system 507 constituting the OS has a function for allowing the application software to perform drawing ~~without noticing~~ regardless of the particular hardware. Reference numeral 513 denotes a video interface for allowing the drawing management system 507 to perform the drawing in the display 302. An input device management system 506 constituting the OS has a function for allowing the application software to receive a user's input ~~without noticing~~ regardless of the particular hardware. Reference numeral 510 denotes a keyboard interface for allowing the input device management system 506 to receive the input of the keyboard 305, and 512 denotes a mouse interface for allowing the input device management system 506 to receive the input from the mouse 303. The digital camera 301 is connected via RS-232C cable in the present example. The digital camera is managed by an external interface management system 522 via an RS-232C interface 521. The communication module 305 performs communication with this external interface management system. An image management software 501 uses this communication module to exchange image data and information with the camera.

FIG. 13 shows an example of the digital camera. A USB I/F 1 is connected to the PC. A mode dial switch 2 has a play mode 2a, photography mode 2b, stitch assist mode 2c, slide show reproduction mode 2d, and power ~~Off~~ off 2e. Reference numeral 3 denotes a compact flash TM (CF) card slot. When only a camera main

body is used, the mode dial switch is turned to another mode from the power ~~Off~~  
~~off, and.~~ ~~On turning~~ on the power being turned on, ~~the that mode works is~~  
operational. In the photography mode, an image preview is displayed in an LCD 4.  
When a release switch 5 is pushed, the image is photographed and recorded in a CF  
5 card 6. In the play mode, the last photographed and recorded image is displayed in  
the LCD, and the image is successively fed and reproduced by +- buttons 7a, 7b.

An operation procedure in which the user selects the image, performs slide  
show reproduction and subsequently prints the image will next be described.

The user selects a thumb nail for the slide show reproduction in the thumb  
10 nail display screen of FIG. 1. In a selecting method, when "select all" is designated  
from the menu, all ~~thumb-nails~~ thumbnails are brought to a selected state. In the  
selected state, a frame color of the ~~thumb-nail~~ thumbnail turns to red, blue or  
another color. When a plurality of ~~thumb-nails~~ thumbnails are continuously  
selected from the ~~thumb-nail~~ thumbnail in a certain place, the first ~~thumb-nail~~  
15 thumbnail is clicked and brought to the selected state. Thereafter, the last ~~thumb~~  
~~nail~~ thumbnail is clicked while pushing SHIFT key. Then, the ~~thumb-nails~~  
thumbnails including intermediate ~~thumb-nails~~ thumbnails are in the selected state.  
Moreover, when a plurality of arbitrary ~~thumb-nails~~ thumbnails are selected, CTRL  
key is pushed, and simultaneously the ~~thumb-nails~~ thumbnails are clicked. Then,  
20 only the clicked ~~thumb-nails~~ thumbnails are in the selected state.

After the ~~thumb-nails~~ thumbnails to be subjected to slide show reproduction  
is selected, "slide show..." is selected from the menu. Then, the slide show screen  
is displayed in the whole screen of the computer 302 of FIG. 14 as shown in FIG.  
3. In this case, since the ~~thumb-nail~~ thumbnail display screen of FIG. 1 is  
25 positioned in a back of the slide show reproduction screen. Therefore, the ~~thumb~~  
~~nail~~ thumbnail display screen cannot be displayed or operated.

In FIG. 3, reference numeral 301 denotes the whole screen, and 302 denotes  
a displayed image. When a "back" button 303 is pushed, the displayed image can  
be returned to the previous image. When a "next" button 304 is pushed, the  
30 display can advance to the display of the next image. To advance to the next  
image, instead of this button, the mouse may be ~~clocked~~ clicked, or a space key or  
an arrow 6 key may be pushed in the same manner. Moreover, to return to the  
previous image, the display can also be returned with an arrow 7 key.

Reference numeral 305 denotes a printing designation button. When the  
35 user sees the image, and wants to print the image, the user pushes the printing  
designation button. Then, a designation end mark is displayed on the button as

shown by 402 of FIG. 4. This indicates that the user has designated the printing of the image. When the button is pushed once again, the printing designation is canceled, and the display returns to 401. When the user successively displays and checks the image, and finds the image to be printed, the user designates the printing of the image.

When an end button 307 is pushed, the slide show reproduction is ended, the screen 301 disappears, and the original ~~thumb-nail~~ thumbnail display screen shown in FIG. 1 returns. In this case, when the printing of even one image is designated in the slide show screen, a printing window shown in FIG. 2 automatically starts, and the user can enter an operation for continuously printing the images.

An inner processing procedure will be described along a flow of a series of operations.

When the slide show reproduction screen is started, a list of selected images shown in FIG. 5 is transferred from the ~~thumb-nail~~ thumbnail display screen. In this list, an image file path name is stored, and values for the printing designation are all stored with initial value Off designation.

For the slide show reproduction screen, a procedure shown in FIG. 6 is performed.

In step 601 the list is obtained, and in step 602 an image file No. 1 of the list is loaded and displayed. Subsequently, the buttons 401 and 402 of FIG. 4 are displayed in accordance with the value of print designation of the list shown in FIG. 5. In this case, since the initial value is Off, the button 401 is displayed. In step 603 the first image being displayed is stored in a variable COUNT. Subsequently, (COUNT+1)-th image file is loaded. Thereby, the image can quickly be displayed for the next image display.

When the "next" button 304 of FIG. 3 is pushed, a processing shown in FIG. 7 is performed.

It is checked in step 702 whether a (COUNT+1)-th image to be displayed has already been loaded. When the image is not loaded, the image is loaded in step 708. Subsequently in step 703, the image is displayed in the screen. Moreover, the button 401 or 402 of FIG. 4 is displayed in accordance with the printing designation value of the list shown in FIG. 5. It is checked in step 704 whether the (COUNT+1)-th image is in a memory. If the image is in the memory, the image is deleted in step 705. Next in step 706 a (COUNT+2)-th image is loaded, and in step 707 COUNT value is increased by one. In this case, the previous and next



images to the image being displayed are loaded in the memory, and thus. ~~Even~~ when the “back” or “next” button is pushed, the corresponding image can quickly be displayed.

When the back button 303 of FIG. 3 is pushed, a processing shown in FIG. 8 is performed.

It is checked in step 802 whether a (COUNT-1)-th image to be displayed has already been loaded. When the image is not loaded, the image is loaded in step 808. Subsequently in step 803, the image is displayed in the screen. Moreover, the button 401 or 402 of FIG. 4 is displayed in accordance with the printing designation value of the list shown in FIG. 5. It is checked in step 804 whether the (COUNT+1)-th image is in the memory. If the image is in the memory, the image is deleted in step 805. Next in step 806 a (COUNT-2)-th image is loaded, and in step 807 the COUNT value is decreased by one. In this case, the previous and next images to the image being displayed are loaded in the memory, and so. ~~Even~~ when the “back” or “next” button is pushed, the corresponding image can quickly be displayed.

When the printing designation button is pushed, a processing shown in FIG. 9 is performed.

In step 902 a state before the button is pushed is obtained from the list of FIG. 5. If in step 903 or 905 a list holding value is Off, the value is set to On. If the value is On, the value is set to Off. Subsequently in step 904 or 906, the button is again displayed in accordance with the setting.

When the user pushes the end button 301 of FIG. 3, the slide show screen ends, and the ~~thumb-nail~~ thumbnail display screen of FIG. 1 returns.

In the ~~thumb-nail~~ thumbnail display screen, a processing shown in FIG. 11 is performed.

It is checked in step 1102 whether there is any “On” in the column of printing designation of the list shown in FIG. 5. If there is even one “On”, the printing window of FIG. 2 is started in step 1104. In the printing window, the path name of the image file having “On” in the list of FIG. 5 is obtained, the image is loaded, and the image is used as the displayed image 207 or the image whose printing is executed by pushing the print button 206.

(Second Embodiment)

In the first embodiment, the example for performing the printing designation in the slide show screen and subsequently automatically starting the printing window has been described. In a second embodiment, an example for

designating an image to be attached to the ~~E-mail~~ e-mail in the slide show screen and subsequently automatically starting ~~E-mail~~ e-mail software will be shown.

The user selects a ~~thumb-nail~~ thumbnail for the slide show reproduction in the ~~thumb-nail~~ thumbnail display screen of FIG. 1. In a selecting method, when  
5 “select all” is designated from the menu, all ~~thumb-nails~~ thumbnails are brought to a selected state. In the selected state, a frame color of the ~~thumb-nail~~ thumbnail turns to red, blue or another color. When a plurality of ~~thumb-nails~~ thumbnails are continuously selected from the ~~thumb-nail~~ thumbnail in a certain place, the first  
10 ~~thumb-nail~~ thumbnail is clicked and brought to the selected state. Thereafter, the last ~~thumb-nail~~ thumbnail is clicked while pushing SHIFT key. Then, the ~~thumb-nails~~ thumbnails including intermediate ~~thumb-nails~~ thumbnails are in the selected state. Moreover, when a plurality of arbitrary ~~thumb-nails~~ thumbnails are selected, CTRL key is pushed, and simultaneously the ~~thumb-nails~~ thumbnails are clicked. Then, only the clicked ~~thumb-nails~~ thumbnails are in the selected state.

15 After the ~~thumb-nail~~ thumbnail to be subjected to the slide show reproduction is selected in this manner, “slide show...” is selected from the menu. Then, the slide show screen is displayed in the whole screen of the computer 302 of FIG. 14 as shown in FIG. 3. In this case, since the ~~thumb-nail~~ thumbnail display screen of FIG. 1 is positioned in the back of the slide show reproduction screen.  
20 Therefore, the ~~thumb-nail~~ thumbnail display screen cannot be displayed or operated.

In FIG. 3, reference numeral 301 denotes the whole screen, and 302 denotes the displayed image. When the back button 303 is pushed, the display can be returned to the previous image. When the next button 304 is pushed, the display  
25 can advance to the display of the next image. To advance to the next image, instead of this button, the mouse may be clocked, or the space key or the arrow 6 key may be pushed in the same manner. Moreover, to return to the previous image, the display can also be returned with the arrow 7 key.

Reference numeral 306 denotes an ~~E-mail~~ e-mail designation button. When  
30 the user sees the image, and wants to attach the image to the ~~E-mail~~ e-mail, the user pushes this button. Then, the designation end mark is displayed on the button as shown by 404 of FIG. 4, and this informs the user of the ~~E-mail~~ e-mail designation. When the button is pushed once again, the ~~E-mail~~ e-mail designation is canceled, and the display returns to 403. When the user successively displays  
35 and checks the image, and finds the image to be attached to the ~~E-mail~~ e-mail, the user designates the attaching of the image.

When the end button 307 is pushed, the slide show reproduction is ended, the screen 301 disappears, and the original ~~thumb-nail~~ thumbnail display screen shown in FIG. 1 returns. In this case, when the ~~E-mail~~ e-mail of even one image is designated in the slide show screen, ~~E-mail~~ e-mail software automatically starts,  
5 and a new mail with the image attached thereto is displayed.

The inner processing procedure will be described along the flow of a series of operations.

When the slide show reproduction screen is started, the list of selected images shown in FIG. 5 is transferred from the ~~thumb-nail~~ thumbnail display  
10 screen. In this list, the image file path name is stored, and values for the ~~E-mail~~ e-mail designation are all stored with initial value Off designation.

For the slide show reproduction screen, the procedure shown in FIG. 6 is performed.

In step 601 the list is obtained, and in step 602 the image file No. 1 of the  
15 list is loaded and displayed. Subsequently, the buttons 403 and 404 of FIG. 4 are displayed in accordance with the value of ~~E-mail~~ e-mail designation of the list shown in FIG. 5. In this case, since the initial value is Off, the button 403 is displayed. In step 603 the first image being displayed is stored in the variable COUNT. Subsequently, (COUNT+1)-th image file is loaded. Thereby, the image  
20 can quickly be displayed for the next image display.

When the next button 304 of FIG. 3 is pushed, the processing shown in FIG. 7 is performed.

It is checked in step 702 whether the (COUNT+1)-th image to be displayed has already been loaded. When the image is not loaded, the image is loaded in step  
25 708. Subsequently in step 703, the image is displayed in the screen. Moreover, the button 403 or 404 of FIG. 4 is displayed in accordance with the ~~E-mail~~ e-mail designation value of the list shown in FIG. 5. It is checked in step 704 whether the (COUNT-1)-th image is in the memory. If the image is in the memory, the image is deleted in step 705. Next in step 706 the (COUNT+2)-th image is loaded, and in  
30 step 707 COUNT value is increased by one. In this case, the previous and next images to the image being displayed are loaded in the memory, and thus. ~~Even~~ when the "back" or "next" button is pushed, the corresponding image can quickly be displayed.

When the back button 303 of FIG. 3 is pushed, the processing shown in  
35 FIG. 8 is performed.

It is checked in step 802 whether the (COUNT-1)-th image to be displayed

has already been loaded. When the image is not loaded, the image is loaded in step 808. Subsequently in step 803, the image is displayed in the screen. Moreover, the button 403 or 404 of FIG. 4 is displayed in accordance with the ~~E-mail~~ e-mail designation value of the list shown in FIG. 5. It is checked in step 804 whether the  
5 (COUNT+1)-th image is in the memory. If the image is in the memory, the image is deleted in step 805. Next in step 806 the (COUNT-2)-th image is loaded, and in step 807 the COUNT value is decreased by one. In this case, the previous and next images to the image being displayed are loaded in the memory, and so. ~~Even~~ when the "back" or "next" button is pushed, the corresponding image can quickly be  
10 displayed.

When the ~~E-mail~~ e-mail designation button is pushed, the processing shown in FIG. 10 is performed.

In step 1002 a state before the button is pushed is obtained from the list of FIG. 5. If in step 1003 or 1005 the list holding value is Off, the value is set to On.  
15 If the value is On, the value is set to Off. Subsequently in step 1004 or 1006, the button is again displayed in accordance with the setting.

When the user pushes the end button 301 of FIG. 3, the slide show screen ends, and the ~~thumb-nail~~ thumbnail display screen of FIG. 1 returns.

In the ~~thumb-nail~~ thumbnail display screen, the processing shown in FIG.  
20 12 is performed.

It is checked in step 1202 whether there is any "On" in the column of ~~E-mail~~ e-mail designation of the list shown in FIG. 5. If there is even one "On", in step 1204 the path name of the image file with the ~~E-mail~~ e-mail "On" is obtained. In step 1205 the ~~E-mail~~ e-mail software is started and the path name of the image  
25 file is passed. In the ~~E-mail~~ e-mail software, a new mail screen is displayed, and these image files are attached.

(Third Embodiment)

In the first and second embodiments, in order to reproduce the slide show, the display advances to the next image in response to the user's clear instruction,  
30 the end button 301 of FIG. 3 is pushed, and the slide show screen is ended.

As another mode of slide show, the image is displayed for a given time, and subsequently the display is automatically successively changed to that of the next image. In this case, after the last image is display, and the given time elapses, the slide show screen automatically ends.

35 In this case, while the image is displayed for the given time such as five or ten seconds, the printing designation button or the ~~E-mail~~ e-mail designation button

is pushed, and thereby the designation can be performed similarly as the first and second embodiment. When the display of the last image ends, the slide show screen automatically ends. When there is the printing designation or the E-mail e-mail designation, the printing window or the E-mail e-mail software is  
5 automatically displayed.

Additionally, the present invention can preferably be applied not only to printing and mail transmission but also to a use mode in which the image is transferred, for example, to the computer from the digital camera. For a storage medium of the digital camera, the number of frames of stored images is limited.  
10 Therefore, it is necessary to frequently transfer or delete the image in the storage medium.

The present invention is also preferable in a storage region change processing for transferring the image in this manner.

Moreover, in the aforementioned embodiments, after the printing or  
15 [[an]]other processing is indicated with a reduced image, an original stored image corresponding to the indicated reduced image is displayed as largely as possible in the screen, but this feature is not limited to these possibilities. In order to display [[a]] the contents of the reduced image such that the content is more easily recognized, an image larger than the reduced image may be displayed.

20 Moreover, at least a part or the whole of the reduced image may be enlarged and displayed.

Additionally, the present invention may be applied to a system constituted of a plurality of apparatuses (e.g., a host computer, interface apparatus, reader, printer, and the like), or to an apparatus constituted of one unit (e.g., a copying  
25 machine, facsimile machine).

Moreover, a program code of software for realizing the aforementioned embodiment function is supplied to an apparatus connected to various devices or a computer in a system in such a manner that various devices are operated to realize the aforementioned embodiment function. The system or the apparatus computer  
30 (CPU or MPU) is operated by operating various devices according to the stored program. The invention carried out in this manner is also included in a category of the present invention.

Furthermore, in this case, the program code itself of the software realizes the function of the aforementioned embodiment. The program code itself, and  
35 means for supplying the program code to the computer, for example the storage medium with the program code stored therein constitute the present invention.

Examples of ~~the~~ such a storage medium with the program code stored therein include a floppy disk, hard disk, optical disk, magnetic optical disk, CD-ROM, magnetic tape, nonvolatile memory card, ROM, and the like.

Moreover, when the computer executes the supplied program code, the  
5   aforementioned embodiment function is realized. Additionally, the program code cooperates with an operating system (OS) operating in the computer, another application software, or the like, and the aforementioned embodiment function is realized. ~~Even in~~ In this case as well, needless to say, the program code is included in the embodiment of the present invention.

10       As described above, when designation means is disposed in the slide show display, first the user displays the image in a large size, can judge whether the image is good or band, and can selectively process only the good image. Moreover, the image selected in this manner is printed or attached to the ~~E-mail~~ e-mail according to the user's final object. This operation can continuously be  
15   performed without being interrupted.

Moreover, the image processing apparatus of the present invention includes: take-in means for taking in a reduced image from a storage medium in which a stored image and the reduced image corresponding to the stored image are stored; first display control means for displaying the reduced image taken by the  
20   take-in means in a display; indication means for indicating the reduced image to be subjected to a specific image processing from the reduced image displayed in the display; second display control means for displaying the reduced image indicated by the indication means in such a manner that the image is more easily recognized; and execution means for executing the specific image processing on the stored  
25   image after the second display control means displays the image. Therefore, the image which should not be processed can be prevented from being incorrectly indicated by the reduced image. In a preferable method of displaying the image in a more recognizable manner, the stored image corresponding to the reduced image is displayed, the stored image is displayed in a size larger than that of the reduced  
30   image, or at least a part of the reduced image is enlarged and displayed.

Moreover, since the second display control means displays the stored image corresponding to the reduced image indicated by the indication means, the image can be confirmed with a non-reduced stored image.

Additionally, since the second display control means displays any one of  
35   the images to be displayed in the display, it is unnecessary ~~[[to]]~~ simultaneously to display another image or to reduce the display screen. The image can be displayed

in a large size fully in the display, and can easily be confirmed.

Moreover, since an indicator for changing the image to be displayed in the display is displayed, the displayed large image can successively be changed. All the images are easily confirmed in the large screen.

5        Furthermore, since the image processing apparatus further includes display changeover means for successively automatically changing the image to be displayed in the display, an operation of performing a changeover instruction can be omitted during confirmation of the image.

10        Additionally, the image processing apparatus further comprises execution instruction means for instructing the specific image processing to be actually performed in the image displayed in the display by the second display control means, and the execution means executes the specific image processing on the image for which the execution is instructed by the execution instruction means. Therefore, while seeing the large image, the image processing can actually be  
15        performed on the image to be actually processed.

Moreover, since the printing processing is performed as the specific image processing, the performing of an unnecessary printing is reduced. Particularly, in recent years, by a printer, the image can be printed with a resolution much higher than a display resolution of the system. Characteristics which cannot easily be  
20        recognized during confirmation with the reduced image remarkably appear in the printed image. Therefore, the present invention is effectively applied during the printing processing.

Moreover, since the image processing apparatus includes edition operation acceptance means for accepting the user's operation, the printing processing  
25        smoothly flows and the apparatus is conveniently used.

Furthermore, the mail transmission processing is performed as the specific image processing. Therefore, for example, when the image is transmitted via E=~~mail~~ e-mail, a troublesome operation of starting another application to confirm the image during preparation of a new mail can be omitted, and the apparatus is  
30        conveniently used.

Additionally, the apparatus includes mail preparation control means for controlling the apparatus in such a manner that a new mail preparation processing of attaching the image indicated to be mailed/transmitted is performed during the mail transmission processing. Therefore, the processing can smoothly shift to the  
35        processing of preparing the new mail.

Moreover, a transfer processing of transferring the stored image to a desired

storage region is performed as the specific image processing. Therefore, an operation of starting another application to confirm the image to be transferred and transferring the desired image after confirmation is not required. Therefore, the intricate operation can be omitted and the apparatus is conveniently used.

5           Moreover, for the storage medium of the digital camera, the number of frames of stored images is limited. Therefore, an operation of transferring the image to the computer is frequently performed, and further there are many opportunities for performing the printing or another operation. In a use mode in which the storage medium is included in the digital camera, particularly a user's  
10           operation property can be enhanced.

          The present invention is not limited to the aforementioned embodiments, and various modifications are possible within [[a]] the scope claimed in the following claims.



# ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

It is difficult [[to]] appropriately to select only a favorite image in a list display screen of small images such as a ~~thumb-nail~~ thumbnail image. ~~There is disclosed an~~ An image processing apparatus ~~comprising:~~ is provided that has, in  
5 various embodiments, one or more of the features of an indicator for indicating a reduced image to be subjected to a specific image processing among displayed reduced images; a ~~second~~ display controller for displaying an image in a size larger than the size of the reduced image indicated by the indicator; and an executor for  
10 mentioned display controller displays the image in the size larger than the size of the reduced image.